A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
A FIRESIDE COMPANION.
It is true if you see it in
THE BEE.
DON'T BORROW THIS PAPER

THE WASHINGTON BEE

The Bee
—IS A—
GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
TRY IT!
Do you want reliable news? Do you want a fearless race advocate? Do you want colored trade? Read and advertise in THE BEE!

VOL XVIII. WASHINGTON D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1900. NO. 30.

HON. GEO. H. WHITE.
Member of the District Committee See page 4

HON. HENRY DEMAS.
Leads the McKinley Forces South.

THEY SAY.

Don't believe everybody.

Glittering generalities will influence the weak.

All that glitters is not gold.

We often throw aside people who can do us some good.

New faces will tend to change some people.

The Pollard brothers are doing great business.

Don't be too certain, you may be disappointed.

Don't air yourself too much, it may effect you.

Read THE BEE, it is the people's paper.

The bumsare getting together for the fight.

The Recorder of Deeds is making a still hunt.

A minister may fool his congregation, but he will never fool God.

Some people don't know the meaning of the word temperance.

Speak the truth always, it will pay you.

It is not wise at all times to tell all you know.

Col. M. M. Parker is all right, the bums to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is only one way to do good and that is to do right.

It is always best to do right and then you will make no mistakes.

A good liar must have a good memory.

You should not abuse your friends or be deceitful to your enemies.

Be frank in your utterances and then you will not be misunderstood.

An honest [illegible] to succeed.

Col. James Hill of Mississippi will lead his delegation.

Col. Hill is the people's favorite in the State.

Think wisely and act accordingly.

Dan. Murray may need Col Parker some day.

A man who will believe everything everybody says is a weak man and should not represent the District of Columbia.

Will Fergurson has withdrawn his suit against the Grand Opera House.

President McKinley will be renominated.

Be what you you are and nothing more.

Don't be actuated by prejudice motives.

It is a bad thing to be of the opinion that you know it all.

It is the good man who does good deeds.

Sergeant Moore has been made lieutenant in place of Lieute Kelley.

The political enemy is uneasy and is uncertain what to do.

The administration will be unanimously supported.

Why should you worry if your friends are true?

Republicans are still out and democrats are still being appointed.

The District will elect the first delegate for McKinley's renomination.

The man of brains will do sensible deeds.

Our public schools are in need of reorganization.

Be truthful even in politics.

The Commissioners ought to be thankful.

Office-seekers are numerous in this city.

The Afro-American Council is now supporting the administration.

Sam. Lacey is becoming to be a politician pure and simple.

Do your duty toward your fellow man.

Don't make so many new promises [illegible]

WHY HE DODGED WAR

ONCE WAS ENOUGH FOR THE TRAVELING MAN.

His Fourth of July Experience With Explosives in a Patriotic Pennsylvania Town Convinced Him That He Did Not Want to Go to War.

The travelingman who sells hardware remarked that he was afraid that he would die of heart disease if he was ever compelled to go to the front. His friends wanted to know what made him think so, and after lighting a fresh cigar he said:

"It was several years ago that I made up my mind never to go to war unless there was great need of men and my decision was not changed.

"Business had been good with me, and landing in a certain Pennsylvania town one Fourth, I determined to take a day off and celebrate the day. The result was that I walked over half the place, attended a picnic in the afternoon, danced until my feet were weary and returned to the hotel for dinner pretty well tired. So far so good, but I did not know where to stop.

"After dinner a man of my acquaintance proposed that we go out to see the fireworks and off we went determined not to lose an hour of our holiday. The fireworks display was to be on top of a high hill, almost a mountain, on the edge of the town, and, as I remember it now, that hill went almost straight up and down. We followed the big crowd, though, and at last reached the top. About every one in town was on the summit of that hill before 9 o'clock, when the display was scheduled to begin, and we were crowded and jostled on all sides.

"In due season some one put a big rocket in place and touched it off. It started with a rush, rose high in the air and exploded. While the sparks were falling all the women said, 'Ah!' long drawn out, and half the folk crowded around to get a better view. There was a woman with a big straw hat right in front of me and I was side-stepping when there was a roar in the middle of the platform where the fireworks were lying. Before any one knew what was wrong a big skyrocket darted over the heads of a thousand or so spectators, so close that they could feel the rush of air following it.

"A moment later a flourpot began to spout unexpectedly and seeing the sparks falling all over the platform most of the spectators decided that it was time for them to go. Yours truly was among the number. I started down the hill on a run and was soon making ten-foot jumps. Even then I was only holding my own with a big fat woman just in front of me and there were some in the crowd who should have been handicapped to make anything like an even race.

"We made a quick trip, that is my friend and myself, but the skyrockets were going much faster. They kept passing over our heads constantly and once a big wheel of some kind sailed by me going toward the bottom of the hill like a runaway. About a hundred yards from the top of the hill there ran a stone wall perhaps four feet high and some of the high-gear sprinters went bang into it. The men and women who did not lose consciousness groaned or screamed when they struck it and hearing the uproar in front of me I slowed up a little and then making out the fence through the darkness vaulted over it with a sigh of relief.

"But my troubles were not ended. It happened that a husky ironworker had chosen shelter behind the fence just when I went over and my feet came down fairly in the middle of his back when I landed. He started to swear like a trooper and half rose to give me a short swing when a skyrocket struck the top of the wall immediately in front of him and stuck there while it sent red and green balls back up the hill in great shape.

"That settled the ironworker. He ducked down in a hurry and before he had time to think of me again I had rolled ten feet away and was sticking to the leeward side of the wall trying to keep my heart from choking me. I succeeded, but it was hard work, and it was really weeks before the effects of my run and the excitement had passed away.

"All the men and women who had passed me in the stampede were keeping as close to the wall as they could, but there others coming and the early arrivals had troubles of their own. Somehow I escaped, but few of the others were so fortunate. The ironworker was a notable example. Less than ten seconds after the heels of my patent leathers had scraped along his back he suffered another accident. This time he had an encounter with a man of near his own weight who came over the fence dragging a small boy with him.

"They both landed on my would-be antagonist and he gave a yell that could be heard above the noise of the explosions and the cries of those in the crowd. Every one who could not see him concluded that a rocket had struck him and the women and girls screamed with renewed energy. No sooner had the man and his boy made their escape than two half-grown girls plunged over the wall and once more the ironworker yelled. One had landed on his head and the other on his outstretched arm. The ironworker would have fought them, but no one ventured to say a word while he held forth. He was a marked man, though and the persons near him made haste to give him a wide berth. They were content that he should suffer alone. Of course, there were other persons trampled upon, but it seemed to me that he had more than his share of hard luck.

"The next morning I learned that one young woman had been killed by a skyrocket, while several other persons had been hurt. A one-legged tinhorn gambler was declared to be responsible for the premature explosion of the fireworks. After lighting a cigarette it was alleged he threw the burning match into a box of rockets on the platform. I knew nothing about the truth of this, but I decided that week to do a lot of dodging before going to war.'—N. Y. Sun.

No Excuse for Thirst.

In Paris there is a wine shop for every three houses.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD AT
House & Herrmann
The Only Complete Housefurnishing Establishment Washington.
N. E. Cor. 7th and I Streets, N. W.

Chas. E. Spielder
Manufactu er of Plain and Ornamental
IRON RAILING
Iron Porches, Window Guards, Grills, Balconies, Gratings, Cellar Doors, Etc., of Every Description.
Builders' Work A Specialty.
All work Firstclass.
Shop in Rear of 1344 H Street, N. E

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When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made, finest finished and
Most Popular
for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing you will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is
Light Running
There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the
NEW HOME
It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (patented), no other has it; New Stand (patented), driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 30 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA.
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Miller & Krogmann,
DEALERS IN
Hams, Bacon, Lard, Beef and Beef Tongues.
"Dove Brand" Hams a Specialty.
451, 452 and 453 Center Market.
401 302 Northern Liberty Market.

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WHOLESALE GROCER
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All Goods Packed and Delivered Free of Charge.

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OF
BAILEY'S IMPROVED TRUSS.
It adjusts itself so perfectly to the rupture that it is impossible for it to become displaced.
It permits the utmost freedom of motion with perfect safety.
All uncomfortable and injurious steel spring pressure is avoided.
The pad is held in place by woven bands, which retain an equal pressure in all positions of the body.
It can be worn in bed, a great desideratum to the youug as tending to a perfect cure.
It is the only suitable truss for children and females.
The proper amount of pressure can be brought to bear and maintained in any position without pinching or hurting the wearer.
It will cure hernia if placed on the patient sufficiently early.
Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.
It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)
Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price; $3 for single and $4 for double truss
In ordering, give location of hernia, right or left side, and measurement. Satisfaction given or money refunded when the truss is returned in good order. Address:
L. C. Bailey.
Room 15, 609 F St., N. W.
or [illegible] F St., N. W. Wash., D. C.

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James F. OYSTER
Dealer In
BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.
MARBLE BUILDING.
Cor. Pa. Ave. and Ninth Street.
Washington, D. C. Telephone 271.

SPECIALIST.
Doctor Douglas,
508 11th St., n. w.—bet. E and F.
Specialist in Rheumatism and all Chronic diseases. Consultation free. Charges low.

IN A WAGON.

How a Circus Man Slept During a Season's Traveling.

"I slept in a wagon all summer," said Dolph Gessley, the well-known ticket seller of the Robinson Circus, which has made its seventy-fifth annual season of travel. "Yes, sir, in a wagon. The rest of the show people slept in regular sleeping cars. Now, you would think they had the best of it, wouldn't you? But they didn't. My bed was made up in the wagon in which I sold tickets. Along the sides of it are benches. I had a cot bed from which the legs were removed. The benches had lids, and inside were boxes where the tickets and other stuff necessary were kept. In one compartment I had the bedding, in another towels and other toilet esentials. After the count up at night I pulled down the cot top, got out my sheets and blankets and made up my bed. Then I turned in, after folding up my clothes. The ticket wagon is a finely constructed affair, with platform springs, and rides likes a fashionable carriage. The "razorbacks," or common laborers with the show, would, when the time came to entrain, run the wagon onto a flat car and chock the wheels securely. The car has super-springs, and rides like a passenger coach. The cot top was laid across the aisle, of which the benches formed the sides, so there were three places to take up the motion—the car springs, the wagon springs and the elastic cot webbing. I was as snuga as a bug in a rug. By leaving the windows in the rear open I got a fine breeze, and in the hottest nights was cool and comfortable. Many a morning I woke up to find the wagon on the circus lots miles from the depot. I slept so soundly that I never felt the wagon being detrained or driven uptown. Then my wagon men would bring up water and my toilet was a matter of only a moment or two. Bathing? Why a man with a circus can bath every day in the dressing tent. The folks in the sleeping car had many discomforts. Anybody that has traveled in a crowded Pullman car appreciates this fact. All want to go to bed at the same time and get up together. The aisles are crowded with clothing and impediments, and then there is the snoring and talking that is inevitable. Oh, I tell you, I was comfortable. Some of the razor-backs had a novel way of bunking for the night. They slept in hammocks, which were slung under the wagons from axle to axle. I never tried it, but those who did tell me that it is exceedingly comfortable. Lots of fresh air, you know. Curiously enough, they didn't get wet, and the cinders don't fly under the wagons. On dusty nights they get a little of loose Mother Eearth, but not so much as you would think. Nothing could induce me to change my Gessley palace sleeping car, as I called my wagon bed, for one of Pullman's make. I have privacy, room and comfort, and no sleeping car can boast of this triple advantage."—Exchange.

BATTLE AT THE AQUARIUM.

Mr. Crab Was Game, But, Like Fitzsimmons, Went Out of His Class.

There were placed recently in the lobster and crab tank at the Aquarium eleven lobster, a lively lot of medium and small sizes, that have proved a strong attraction. The lobster is an interesting creature anyway, and likely to be especially so to anybody not familiar with them as they appear in nature; and besides lobsters, and crabs, too, for that matter, are inclined to be scrappy as well as lively, and the visitors like that. Sometimes two lobsters, meeting, put up their big claws to each other like boxing gloves; and sometimes crab and lobster meet and have a little set-to.

Here, for illustration, is a good, sizable, vigorous blue crab walking along on the bottom of the tank, close by the glass in front. A lobster comes along the same path from the other direction, and they meet at the centre, with as many persons as can see the tank looking on. Neither gives way. The crab is the smaller, but not a bit afraid. Crab swings with right, but fails to land, the blow falling short. Lobster flops one big claw overhand and lands on top of crab shell, right in the centre, midway between the eyes, and pins him down to the sand. Crab waves his claw wildly with an effort to get in on lobster, but can't touch him.

"Hold him off, old man, hold him off," says an enthusiastic spectator. "Don't let him get inside your guard. If you do you're a goner."

And the lobster does hold him off, for maybe a minute, and then lifts his heavy claw. Crab is game by nature, but in this particular instance he turns and goes the other way, realizing that he is fighting out of his class. Often, however, the lobster will turn out for the crab. The crab always appears to be resolute and self-reliant. It goes right along as if it owned the bottom, whereas sometimes when a lobster meets a crab it seems to be thrown off its guard, and it jumps back, though the crab may be only half as big as itself. Then it is possible to see the manner in which the lobster habitually jumps, which diagonally upward and backward, at first. He makes a quick, nervous leap of two or three times his own length, the crab meanwhile keeping on along the bottom quite unruffled.

Here may be seen, in some measure, at least, the manner in which the lobster secludes itself for safety If it hides in a crevice in the rocks it always backs in, so that its big claws, its weapons, are in front.—N. Y. Sun.

Patriotic Tradesmen.

In view of the war in the Transvaal a London photograhper anounces his willingness to photograph sailors and soldiers and sailors in uniform free of charge, and to present a cabinet portrait to every one accepting the offer, while an installment-plan furnishing company gives notice that it will suspend payments for goods to all reserve men called out, and that in the event of any of its customers being killed during the war the company will forego the balance of the account and make a present of the whole of the goods to the widow or children.

All the railway stations in Sweden at which meals are served are known by a sign bearing the suggestive emblem of a crossed knife and fork.

A FEW ANIMAL NOTES

THINGS A CLOSE OBSERVER HAS FOUND BY EXPERIENCE.

Something About Game Birds.—A Fox's Brush.—The Vixen.—Peculiar Acts of the Mother Fawn.—Ill Tempered Horses—Mules are Cads.

Every game bird, in its native haunts, has a habit of association which is differently expressed. Thus sportsmen who know, say a bevy of partridges, a covey of quail, a bunch of prairie chicken, a plump of wild fowl, a wisp of teal, either green or blue winged, a file of geese, a flight of pigeons, or woodcock, a line of snipe. Pheasants are so nearly domesticated they are said to come in clutches, rail and plover in balls, and cranes and heron in slants.

Everybody knows that a fox's tail is in hunting parlance his brush, but few perhaps know further that his scalp is technically a "mask," or that if he is superlatively game, it is torn off, nailed on the kennel door of the pack in at his death, and marked with three crosses to show that he died only at the end of a ringing run. The brush, of course, goes to whoever is nearest when it is taken. The trophy next in value is the right forefoot—in hunting phrase "pad thief." The left forefoot "pad mino," ranks next. After them the hind feet, "the pegs"—which only very young or very avid hunters care much to claim.

One amazing thing regarding the vixen—the she fox—is that no dog will follow her trail while she carries young. It is uncertain whether she then leaves no scent, or whether the dogs obey some primal instinct, in passing over her track. A certain consideration for the female is apparent in most of canine species. One of the surest signs of rabies is for a dog to attack a bitch of his own species.

Fawns when first dropped are for some hours unable to stand. The dog does not remain beside them, but paces slowly around at a considerable distance. Every now and then she gives a little tremulous bleating call, at sound of which the fawn lifts its head and tries to struggle to its feet. Should a man or dog appear meantime, the doe runs away in a straight line, but laggingly and halting as tho herself hurt unto death. When she thinks she has lured the enemy far enough away, she gives three great flying leaps, which take her at once out of sight and goes back to her baby upon seven-league boots. But if left undisturbed, she keeps up the pacing until she sees the fawn standing, then paces daintily away in a straight line, choosing always the easiest grade. As she paces she calls faintly and every now and then halts looking over her shoulder, to see that she is followed.

Ill tempered old horses delight to attack very young foals and will kill them if permitted. Mules have the same cheerful habit, unless they are under the influence of "the bell mare." She is the queen of the herd—a kindly creature who has grazed and fed with them, wearing a tinkling bell about her neck. If she snorts defiance of anything, all her followers rush to the attack. If she sniffs tolerance, they pass it by. In all things they obey her abjectly. Back in the old days, when horses and mules throughout the southwest went to market in droves, the rough riding highwayman of that epoch always tried to capture "the bell" and make off with it, knowing that nothing could keep the drove from following. Similarly, drovers tried to save the "bell." She was led, never ridden, so that in event of attack, she might be fresh for a game run. A light had led her—the owner or chief drover brought up the rear. The lad had strict orders at the first sign of trouble to go his very best, caring for nothing but "the bell."

Mules are on the whole something of cads. They are very proud of their horse kin-folk and very much ashamed of the other side of their ancestry. One horse in a lot full of mules is a royal personage. Poor Neddy, contrariwise, is kicked and cuffed, and nipped most cruelly.—Exchange.

OUR WEAKNESS.

According to the Verdict of a Well-Known Physician.

"It's not the biggest accidents, bad colds and the germs of disease which are in every human being which are responsible for the pain and sorrow in the world which follows in the tracks of illness," said a leading physician, "but the crass foolishness of the ordinary man.

"Now, nearly every one knows that when he crosses his legs he is inviting dyspepsia. Yet, does he desist? You have a slight cough, and instead of trying to stop it you inflame your throat by coughing as hard as you can, although you have been told time and again that by so doing you are only aggravating it. To please your vanity you wear boots and shoes that do not fit you. Out of pure carelessness you sit in an unhealthy position at table and at your desk; you eat food which you know does not agree with you; you drink a large tumbler of water before a meal because, like a child, your reason is not stronger than your thirst; you go away from a hot fire into the night air, and then grumble at catching a cold; you smoke too much, stay indoors too much or take too much exercise, and then come grumbling to us doctors to make a new man of you. I often feel when some man, whose physique I can see must have been perfect, comes to me a hopeless wreck that the best kind of physic would be the rod, served very hot."

"Twenty-four Carats Fine."

Twenty-four carat gold is all gold; twenty-two carat gold has twenty-two parts of gold, one of silver and one of copper; eighteen carat gold has eighteen parts of pure gold and three parts each of silver and copper in its composition; twelve carat gold is half gold, the remainder being made up of three and a half parts of silver and eight and a half parts of copper.

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The street accidents of London amount to about 3,500 a year—nearly 10 a day.

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TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN STATION.
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For Round Bay and Bay Ridge, daily 3.00 p. m.
Leave Annapolis, week days, 6.45 8.55 a. m. 12 m, 3.50 and 7.15 p. m.
Sundays 8.55 a. m. 3.50 and 7.45 p. m.
Leave Ray Ridge week days 7.00 p. m.
Sundays 7.30 p. m.
Fare to Bay Ridge and return, 50c.
C. A. Coombs, G. M.

C. & O. Chesapeake AND OHIO RAILWAY.

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11:10 P. M. DAILY—F. F. V. Limited—Solid train for Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers to Cincinnati, Lexington and Louisville without change. Observation Car. Pullman Compartment Car to Virginia Hot Springs, without change, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Daily connection for the Springs. Sleepers Cincinnati to Chicago and St. Louis.
11:45 a. m. EXCEPT SUNDAY—Parlor Car Washington to Richmond and Richmond to Old Point. Only rail line, via Penn., R. F. & P. and C. & O. Railways.
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SIMPLE STRONG SWIFT SURE
PERFECT SATISFACTION
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
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Elite Whiskey A SPECIALTY
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The largest glass of Henrich's BEER IN THE CITY.

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Between N and O Streets

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Where you will always find a choice line of Whiskies and Liquors. Oysters in every Style. All are treated right.

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I DON'T BUT WILL HERE AFTER.
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One of the best places in S'h Washing'n
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Of the finest brands,
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THE LIFE BEYOND DEATH

Immortality Will Soon Be An Assured Fact.

REV DR. SAVAGE'S BOOK.

A Frank Discussion of an Important Subject—He Says There Is No Sort of Question That There Are Such Things as Ghosts.

In his book called "Life Beyond Death" Dr. Minot J. Savage announces that he does not believe in spiritualism.

This is something of a surprise, considering the fact that Dr. Savage has for many years—since 1874, he says—been lecturing upon and investigating the subject and making constant references in his lectures to its phenomena. He treats spiritualism at length in this present volume.

The book reviews the beliefs held in the past concerning "life beyond death." He considers primitive ideas, ethnic beliefs and middle-age belief in the other world, compares them with that of Paul and Jesus, and takes up the present conditions of the same belief. He treats the fervor of belief in the other world and the agnostic reaction which followed it, and the present spiritualistic reaction against agnosticism.

In his discussion of the Old Testament idea as to immortality, he says:

"We see, then, as the summed-up result of the brief outline, that although there was no teaching apparent and emphasized on the surface of the Old Testament in these other worlds, there really was a common belief underneath the surface, growing up in the hearts and imagination of the common people and we see also what we commonly misunderstand, that these other worlds take the shape which they had to take.

He sums up thus the teachings of Jesus on the other world:

"So Jesus teaches I think, that the eternal life, being a quality of character, exists to-day. It is not something to be waited for. Our friends, for example, if they are alive anywhere, are alive at all, are alive this minute. We are immortal this moment."

Dr. Savage's study of spiritualism has influenced his treatment of immortality, as in the paragraph after the preceding, in which he says:

"This every-day, commonplace world of hopes and fears, meetings and partings, joys and sorrows, this world, according to the Gospel story, is encased in a world of spirit, immersed in it, surrounded by it as by atmosphere, I am not saying that you believe it.

Dr. Savage points out the doubts concerning the doctrine of immortality held by the churches and the weakness of the traditional creeds and the loosening of their hold upon people. He treats the agnostic with tender consideration.

His chapter on the spiritualistic reaction is filled with bits like this:

"The one wonderful thing about spiritualism, without any reference to its truth or its falsity, is that it does not

(Rev. Minot J. Savage.)

ask your blind belief. It says, 'Come and see, and do not believe a word beyond what you can see or hear or feel of reality that carries with it this great conviction.'

"I have had what purports to be hundreds of messages from the other side, and I have never had one that was soundly orthodox."

He says that Dr. Lyman Abbott and Dr. Hillis are believers in all that is essential in spiritualism, but are anxious to guard themselves against the belief in such vulgar things as a rap on a table. Dr. Savage says:

"Frankly, I can never understand what there is so foolish or degrading in a rap. I tap on the door to announce myself to you in a hotel. Suppose I have a friend in the unseen, close by me, who wishes to communicate something to me, and finds he can call my attention by a tap. Is there anything so very silly about it? If there is I am too dull to discover it."

Dr. Savage is frank about wishing to believe in immortality himself.

"If it were possible to prove that beyond this life is another, if we could just know that, would not it be worth while for the sake of the comfort and happiness it would bring? I do not say it is possible yet to know it. If so, would it not be worth while?"

The probabilities and hopes for future life, he says, fall short of demonstration, but he adds:

"As an evolutionist first, last and all the time an evolutionist, I believe with my whole soul that it will not be long before immortality will be as much discovered as America was discovered by Columbus."

A chapter is devoted to the studies of the Society for Psychical Research, of which Dr. Savage is a member. The appendix is devoted entirely to a discussion of spiritualism. In the course of the chapter he says:

"I think there is no sort of question that there are such things as ghosts."

His own position in regard to spiritualism is thus stated:

"I have said and I published a number of times that I am not a Spiritualist. I take the trouble of emphasizing it once more, because I am constantly represented as being one. I say I am not a Spiritualist. At the same time I am perfectly willing to say that I believe there is great truth at the heart of the spiritualistic movement."

NEW WAY TO FELL TREES.

Saws Fast Taking the Place of Axes in Maine Woods.

The lumbermen are making a decided departure this season in the method of cutting down trees, using saws instead of axes in felling them.

Up to last year the axe alone was used by the lumbermen in the Maine woods. Only the most expert men did this part of the work, and men spent years in the Maine woods before they were considered skillful enough to become part of the crew employed in felling trees. By the time a man became a chopper he felt like a second lieutenant. On account of the number of years spent in learning this part of the business the choppers intrusted with felling trees made unusual good wages, the best receiving nearly double the amount paid those who were a part of the crew who took care of the timber after it had fallen.

That method of felling trees has been found by the lumbering companies to be very expensive, both on account of the time required to fell each tree and the wages paid. Last year the experiment of cutting down the trees with saws was tried and found so successful that this year only a small share of the men sent into the woods are expert choppers, or if they are expert choppers they are not sent in with the understanding that they are to use their axes in cutting down trees, but rather in trimming the limbs after the trees have fallen, or in cutting up the trees into lengths for handling in the log drives.

There is another gain, that of time and wages. It is in the amount of timber saved on the stump. Formerly it was a common thing to see all over a lot stripped of tree stumps from one to three feet above the ground. This part of the tree was the very best, both because it was free from knots and because it was the largest part of the tree in girth. By using the saw the trees may be cut off nearer the ground and a big saving made.

The saw used is slightly different from the old cross-cut saw, the teeth being of a pattern fitted to that work. —Maine Special in Boston Herald.

Not a Heart Stimulant.

The idea that alcohol is a heart stimulant has been thoroughly shown to be a fallacy. Alcohol is an anesthetic, a narcotic and a depressing agent. It at first seems to increase the heart vigor by its paralyzing effect upon the vasomotor centers, resulting in dilatation of the small arteries, so lessening the work of the heart, but its real effect is to lessen sensibility and paralyze, no matter what the dose or the condition in which it is given. We do not want substitutes for alcohol, but we want something which will accomplish the effect of heat over the heart, as a flannel cloth wrung out of hot water has a wonderful stimulating effect upon the heart. Slapping the chest, applications of heat to the spine, hot and cold sponging to the spine, hot fomentations to the head, rubbing the surface from the extremities toward the heart—these are the most effective of all measures for stimulating a flagging heart. The writer speaks thus confidently, after having employed the measures named for the last 25 years, and with a degree of success which has left no desire to return to alcohol and other so-called stimulants.—Dr. J. H. Kellogg.

You Taste With Your Eyes.

The sense of taste is divided into three sections, each of which has under its charge the distinguishing of a special class of tastes. The fore part is chiefly sensible to pungent and acid tastes, the middle portion to sweets and bitters, and the back part to the flavor of roast meat, butter and rich and fatty substances. Recent experiments, however go to show that the tongue has less to do with what we call taste than is generally supposed. Our notions as to flavor are greatly helped by the sense of sight, smell and touch. Blindfold your eyes and hold your nose, and you will find it very difficult to tell whether you are drinking tea or coffee. Of course your tongue is absolutely helpless in distinguishing between one substance and another if your nose does not do its part, which is about four-fifths of the work. Thus you really taste with your eyes and nose.—Answers.

New Champion Globe Trotter.

It is, of course, only to be expected that the new championship for globe trotting should belong to an Ohio man. John W. Bookwalter, a rich manufacturer of Springfield, Ohio, has traveled all over America, Europe, Africa and most of Asia. He is now on his way to Thibet, the unknown land to the capital of which a white man has never been permitted to penetrate. In the last two years he has traveled 25,000 miles in Central Asia. Mr. Bookwalter will go to Thibet with an exploring party sent out by the Russian government. He not only expects to reach the Thibetian capital, but he is planning for an interview with the Grand Llama, the head of the Buddhist religion. Mr. Bookwalter believes that Russia is about to take possession of Persia and all the other countries bordering on India. He also predicts that Russia, China and England will form an alliance and divide Asia among them.

They Got Around the Will.

John Wagonmaker and Miss Alice Crookston were married at Palmyra, Pa., recently. By consent of the courts the groom instead of the wife changed his name, and he is now Mr. Crookston. This was effected because the bride was bequeathed a fortune by a relative who provided that no person not bearing the name of Crookston should inherit the money.

Prefer the Old Way.

The suggestion made by the Denver Humane Society that women gave up the use of side saddle and sit astride when riding horseback, is meeting with marked opposition. The most powerful, if not the principal objection, is that no dress could be devised for the innovation that would be as becoming as that now in use.

It has been discovered that the profession of prompter is more suited to women than to men, as their voices carry better across the stage and are less audible in the auditorium.

Bee.

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W. CHASE, EDITOR.

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OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The installation of the new governor general in Cuba has brought new phases of diplomatic adroitness—Cuba is still an independent country—in which the genius of American civilization seems to be lost sight of. There are provinces in Cuba where the great majority of the people are black; where there has been little or no admixture of Caucasian blood. The question of suffrage is being discussed and the disposition of this great privilege is being made. If advices are correct, the same tactics are being introduced in the black districts of Cuba that were resorted to by the white-liners, ku-klux and red-shirts of the South soon after reconstruction. It seems that representative force is being curtailed according to race and color and that, therefore, according to American prejudice, the blacks are to be disfranchised. In other words, the men who have furnished the brawn and sinew of the many wars which have been fought for Cuban independence must accept under the benign influence of American policy be relegated to the rear and denied the privilege of participating in a government to secure that which cost the blacks so many lives and all that they had to offer upon the sacred altar of liberty.

The reasons advanced for this disfranchisement are that the blacks are ignorant and that therefore it would be wrong to burden the people of Cuba with black officialism. This is the same old blarney which comes up from the South today, and only emphasizes the cowardice of people who would wish to stand before the world as fair minded or fair dealing people. If, after the blacks of Cuba have done so much toward securing their independence of Spain, are to become the victims of the American prejudice and have their manhood rights taken from them, it had been far better that they had remained under the Spanish yoke, which however hard could be no worse than the policy which it is said, is being pursued by the American officials. A policy which seeks to shackle human beings in bonds worse than those of physical slavery can surely have no just claim to the respect and confidence of enlightened people. If Cuba is to be free she can only be so by spreading the doctrine of human rights and liberties and opening the way for a broader and higher manhood and womanhood as it relates to all classes without regard to race or color. The Southern policy is not calculated to stimulate true manhood anywhere but has bred and always will breed tyranny, injustice and oppression. We trust that, if the policy of disfranchisement is being pursued in Cuba, the President may lay his just hands upon it and strangle it before it is too late. This we believe will be done in the name of humanity which has been the watchword throughout our war with Spain.

A NEGRO PROMOTED.

For the first time for twenty years or more a colored man and a republican has been promoted from a clerkship to the position of Assistant-Assessor. This promotion was not made by the republican Commissioners either, but by a democratic Assessor, recently promoted from paymaster and under a democratic Commissioner who has always demonstrated his loyalty to the negro and those who are deserving of recognition. When Mr. Ross retires from the Board of Commissioners, he will have the respect and confidence of the people irrepective of party and religious Creed. Just why Mr. Montague was not promoted to the office of assessor, THE BEE is not able to state. He is competent and was entitled to it. However, you cannot always get what you want. THE BEE on the part of the colored people tenders its thanks to Mr. Ross, and would suggest in this connection the propriety of the republican Commissioner, Mr. Wight, with his democratic Collector of Taxes, with no disrespect to him at all, of promoting Mr. Dave Warner, the only colored clerk in his office, who has been there for a number of years, and a competent young man. Mr. Warner knows his business, and it seems that his color has been a bar to him. Mr. Wight has an excellent opportunity of refuting the rumor in circulation against him, that he is opposed to the negro. Mr. Wight has been in office almost four years, and not one original appointment of a negro has been credited him. Mr. Wight, THE BEE would suggest to you and your military associate, Capt. Beach, to draw an object lesson from the noble and magnanimous acts of your democratic associate whose motives cannot be misconstrued.

A little money makes some people mad.

Perhaps Mr. Wight may find his way clear to save McNeely.

It is about time for the Commissioners to report in the McNeely case.

These people who have no confidence in a political pull should consult Sergeant McNeely.

CHARITY STUDENTS.

Whenever a Negro happens to graduate from Harvard college, Massachusetts,—if he is a charity graduate,—he very seldom amounts to anything. Of the many colored charity graduates from Harvard college can any member of the press point out anything he has done to distinguish himself? On the other hand, you can take the graduates from Howard University and many other colleges that don't claim the distinction of Harvard or Yale, and compare their course in life, you will be convinced that the Howard graduates have made better headway and have become more distinguished. Has there ever been a Harvard or Yale graduate, of color, elected to Congress? If a Harvard or Yale graduate takes up the practice of law he will return to his first love, teaching school.

A majority of the colored graduates, if not all, from Harvard college have been charity students and have more or less proven to be failures. There is nothing in a Harvard charity graduate.

SHOULD COME OUT.

The Republicans of this city should take an interest in the coming political contest and show to the administration that the people are capable of self-government. There should be a large Republican vote cast on the day for the election of delegates. The administration should receive an unqualified indorsement of the policy it has pursued in the recent Spanish-American War and its policy in the Philippines. THE BEE is confident that the President will receive such an indorsement that will be gratifying to the country.

MRS. FRANCIS' RESOLUTION.

The resolution of Mrs. Francis, offered before the Board of Trustees, on last Tuesday evening was undesignly improper. It was evidently inconsistent and should have been offered in at least two sections. There was no objection on the part of any of our Trustees as to the scope of the first part of the resolution, since both superintendents were enjoined to make answers to the same queries. The second part, however, was a special request upon Superintendent Cook to perform a duty which the first part of the resolution implied was in question. We heartily concur with the action of the majority of the colored trustees, in that while the question of probable dereliction was not in question. The modus operandi suggested in the resolutions was not such as would commend itself to the better judgement of our people. If the matter were handled at all, it should have been in executive meeting and only the result given to the public. The disposition on the part of some of our people to play in the hands of the whites should not be encouraged. If Superintendent Cook has been derelict of duty or wanting in educational enterprise, there is a way of remedying it, either by requiring him to make a change in his methods by securing a new Superintendent. But in any case the matter should be disposed of decently and in order. We do not condone or palliate willful dereliction of duty and insist upon the very best service which can be commanded, but we cannot, without protesting, see one of our honest and most respected citizens attacked without insisting upon giving him the privilege and time to defend himself. If a new Superintendent is desirable or necesaary, let the facts involved in the administration of Mr. Cook display it; but until Mr. Cook is heard in his own defense let the self-respecting colored people bide in their time.

There is much rejoicing among the white thugs over the defeat of Geo. Dixon; but they forget that everybody must sooner or later be knocked out. It was not because Dixon was colored, but because like white men he had outlived his former prestige.

If the speech of Senator Beveridge is to be taken as an indication of the position of the average American, McKinley will surely win in a walk.

The colored people have troubles of their own. So have the Orange Men and kindred organizations concerning their religious liberty, as they call it.

If the sentiment of the "little red school house" means anything, Congress will mount the hurry up wagon and help our congested districts to new school houses.

The hope of the average parent who cannot afford to send his child to college, is in the possibilities of the prospective Manual Training High School. It is therefore highly necessary that no mistakes be made either as to the Principalship or curriculum. A strong man and a wise course are

---

The lecture of Prof. Hugh M. Brown, printed in the Southern Workman for December, is one of the most clear, succinct, and at the same time scholarly articles we have read for many a day. It shows the wonderful power which Prof Brown possesses as a scientist and teacher. Prof. Brown should be invited back to his native town to take a higher position.

If Senator Morgan succeeds in making decent people believe that his position is correct on the suffrage question it will be easy to prove that men should walk on their heads instead of their feet.

Men may differ politically without being at loggerheads socially. It is worse than nonsense to carry political antagonisms into our social relations.

If we have colored trustees to manage our schools it is manifestly the duty of all concerned in them to make their appeals and recommendations to them. The white trustees have all they can do to attend to their own schools.

THE FRASER CASE.

JUDGE BRADLEY'S INTERPRETATION OF A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—WRITTEN OPINION PLACED ON RECORD.

Person Convicted on the Opinions of Others.—Without Due Process.

Justice Bradley Wed. afternoon placed on record a written opinion in the recent proceedings for writ of habeas corpus in the case of George Fraser. It will be remembered that Fraser was convicted of being a "suspicious character" and was sentenced to pay a fine of $40 and, in default, to be committed to the workhouse for 120 days. Fraser was taken before Justice Bradley on writ of habeas corpus and promptly set at liberty, Justice Bradley holding that being a "suspicious character" was no offense under the statute named in the information u on which Fraser was tried, and is otherwise unknown to the law. An appeal from the rule is now pending in the Court of Appeals. The matter is one of more than usual interest, particularly to the Police Department, and the observations of Justice Bradley recorded Wednesday are, therefore, of interest.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

One question to be considered according to Justice Bradley is whether the statute relating to the punishment of a "suspicious person" by fine or imprisonment is constitutional. He says:

"First as to its indefiniteness. It may be concluded that while the words equally apply to persons who suspect habitually, who are of a suspicious nature and to those who are liable to suspicion, the objects of the statute are the latter. Yet that does not give definiteness. Assuming that the statute was intended for that class of "suspicious persons," that is, those who are suspected, the inquiries that yet require answer are by whom and of what must the accused be suspected in order to render him amenable? Some other incidental questions are: What is the measure of the suspicion that must be entertained, is a slight breath sufficient or must it be a gale? What grade of acts must be suspected, and shall it be of one committed or of one still resting in intent? Does the statute apply to a person suspected of profane tendencies, and if so, would the suspicion that he entertained profane thoughts be sufficient to justify prosecution, or would it be necessary that the utterances and expression of profanity be suspected.

AMOUNT AND CHARACTER OF EVIDENCE

"Upon the trial what amount and what character of evidence is necessary to convict and what must the accused expect to meet? Are witnesses necessary or is the accusation of 'suspicious person' to be determined by judicial inspection of the accused? If the latter, how hopeless the condition of one called to answer such a charge before a judge who is inclined to suspect—who is himself a 'suspicious person' by nature! If testimony is required, is the accused to be convicted upon the testimony of witnesses who suspect by reason of general rumor or from the suspicions they have heard expressed by others; or must the witnesses, to be competent, form their suspicions from observations of the accused, or evolve it from their own inner consciousness? Obviously what is or what will constitute a 'suspicious person' in the sense of the statute is beyond the power of construction or interpretation and is purely conjectural. If no judicial certainty can be settled upon as to the meaning, the court is not at liberty to supply or make one. The court may not allow conjectural interpretation to usurp the place of judicial exposition. There must be a competent and efficient expression of the legislative will."

For like reason, Justice Bradley holds, the validity of the statute under which Fraser is restrained of his liberty is open to attack for vagueness, uncertainty and lack of definiteness.

"Second, as to its constitutionality," Justice Bradley continues, "the statute authorizes a fine in the discretion of the court, and it must be tested by the same measure under the Constitution as if fine were the required penalty."

AUTHORITIES QUOTED.

The justice quotes a number of authorities, and then says:

"By the common law intent unaccompanied by unlawful act was not punishable, and while it may be difficult to say what provision of the Constitution would be violated by a statute that punished such an intent, it is perfectly plain that so construed this statute is contrary to the established principles of private rights and distributive justice, and should therefore be declared invalid.

"If suspicious persons be construed to mean either a person suspected of having committed an offense, or a person suspected of intending to commit an offense, the prosecution of one so charged would naturally be sustained by witnesses, if, indeed, witnesses were deemed necessary, who would state what they think of him or what they have heard others say they think of him A person guiltless of any unlawful act might be thus convicted under such a charge, and made a victim of malicious gossip or of the personal spite of his persecutors. The presumption of the law of the innocence of the accused, that is his indispensable right in all criminal trials, would be valueless under a charge that he is suspected, and proof that he had done no act justifying suspicion might be no answer to such a charge.

MEASURE OF PUNITIVE JUSTICE.

"Whatever can be said in defense of the requirement of surities for good behavior on the charge of 'suspicious person' as a measure of preventive justice, and whether the statute could be sustained if it went only to that extent, a question that I will not undertake to answer now, it is doubtful if anything can be said in defence of the statute as a measure of punitive justice. Such a law is a dangerous weapon in the hands of an enemy or of a suspicious person, whether such enemy or suspicious person be an officer of the law or a private citizen. It need hardly be said that it may be made the means of petty persecution, and also of monstrous wrong and oppression.

"In subjecting a man to fine and imprisonment for what others think of him, or because of his reputation, the statute deprives him of property or liberty without due process of law.

Fraser was defended by attorneys Frisby, Chase and Jones.

CRITICISED MR. COOK.

MRS. FRANCIS COMPLAINS TO THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

CLAIMS HE HAS BEEN DERELICT.

Offers Resolutions Which Fail to Pass—Superintendent Accused of Failure to Direct and Supervise In structions to Teachers in His Division—Serious Condition of Affairs in Colored Schools Admitted by Gen. Harries—Charges Approved

The meeting of the board of school trustees at the Franklin Building Tuesday afternoon was enlivened near its close by a discussion on a resolution introduced by Mrs. Francis, aimed at Supt. G. F. T. Cook, of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh divisions, for alleged dereliction of duty. Not only Mrs. Francis, but the other colored trustees including Messrs. Richardson, Brown, and Wright, expressed disapproval of the course pursued by Supt. Cook, but they were not of one mind as to the proper manner of procedure in this connection.

Gen. Harries, one of the school trustees, also spoke on the matter, which, he stated, should be thoroughly investigated. In the absence of President Whelply, Justice Barnard was called to the chair. Secretary Falck took the minutes.

RESOLUTIONS STARTED DISCUSSION.

Following are the resolutions introduced by Mrs. Francis:

"Resolved, That the superintendents of public schools of the District of Columbia are hereby requested to furnish, at the next meeting of the board, a report of the number of grade meetings, held through their order of direction, by the supervisors of each division, and the number of lectures, or talks, personally given by them to the teachers of High, Normal, and Kindergarten schools, for the year ending June 30, 1899.

"Resolved, That the superintendent of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh divisions of public schools of the District of Columbia is hereby ordered to personally hold and conduct grade meetings of teachers under his supervision; said meetings of each grade to be held no less than four times during the year; that he order and direct his supervisors as to their mode and manner of conducting grade meetings; that he meet and confer with said supervisors n less than once a week, and that he give a general supervision in the way of talks and lectures to the teachers of the High, Normal, and Kindergarten schools."

Mrs. Francis said the resolutions should be passed for the good of the Negro school children. She stated that she had spoken to Mr. Cook about the matter, but he had declined to make any promise to do so as she requested, and she desired that the board take action. On one occasion, she said he told her that to please her he would request the supervising principal over her schools by telephone to do as she desired, but he failed to keep his promise, and it was necessary for her as school trustee, to call upon the supervising principal to hold meetings.

OPPOSED TO CENSURE OF MR. COOK.

Dr. Richardson, another negro member of the board, stated, that he was in perfect accord with everything which tended to the betterment of the system, but the second resolution, to his mind, conflicted with the first. Dr. Richardson said that he had no doubt the superintendent had good grounds for not holding teachers' meetings.

Rev. Mr. Brown and Mr. Wright admitted that they were familiar with the state of affairs. They did not favor the passage of the second resolution, introduced by Mrs. Francis, however, as it was not exactly what was desired.

Gen. George H. Harries said: "There is no doubt a serious condition of things is prevalent in the colored schools. It is even more serious than a similar condition would be in the white schools. You cannot separate the two, for they are provided for through the same channels." Gen. Harries stated that he thought that as Mr. Cook was present he should be given an opportunity to explain, so the matter could be settled promptly.

Discussion was interrupted at this point by the chair, upon the ground that it was out of order, as no second had been heard for the resolutions. Dr. Richardson said he would be glad to second the first resolution, and this was done when Mrs. Francis withdrew the second. There was no objection to the passage of the resolution.

WHAT THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

If Dan Murray knows what a representative man means.

If he knows when he came to Washington and from whence he came.

If it would not be a wise thing for Mr. Murray to go slow.

If a hint to the wise is not sufficient.

When John F. Cook became a representative citizen.

If he has not been a choice office hunter for 30 years.

If it is not a fact that these so called representative Negroes never seek notoriety until they want an office.

If it would not be better for these ancient offiice seekers and holders, Cook, Purvis and others to retire.

SERGEANT McNEELY FOUND GUILTY.

ON THREE CHARGES AND IS REMOVED. MAJOR SYLVESTER POSITIVE AND THE COMMISSIONERS SATISFIED.

Police Sergeant Samuel A. McNeely has been dismissed from the Metropolitan Police Force.

WHAT THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

Colored republicans united.

Small men take a back seat.

An expression of the people at the polls.

Dave Warner promoted.

Montague made assessor.

More promotions made in the District government.

Some colored men placed in the police department.

HON. GEORGE H. WHITE.

THE FIRST COLORED MAN APPOINTED ON THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

SPEAKER HENDERSON KNOWS NO COLOR.

Hon. George H. White, a member of Congress from North Carolina, is no doubt the first colored member of Congress ever appointed on the District Committee. This committee is one, if not the most important, committee in Congress, for the reason it governs to a large extent the District of Columbia, the Capitol of the Nation. Mr. White, since he has been in Congress, has made a good record. He has deported himself in such a way that has commanded the respect of his associates. Perhaps the most important event in which the race is interested is his coming speech, in support of his bill, making lynching a crime against the United States. His speech is being looked forward to as his master speech. It will be scrutinized and dissected by the most eminent constitutional lawyers of the country. It is believed and maintained that no man is any more prepared to deliver such a speech than Mr. White.

THE BEE is free to admit that Mr. White aside from his oratorical ability, is one of the most dignified men in Congress. His record shows that he has made more appointments of his own people and others of the white race from the South than any other colored representative from that section. At the expiration of his term of service it is quite likely, if he does not return South, he will practice law in New York city. Of course the South is Mr. White's home; all of his interests are there, but from the present outlook the Democratic party South is against the Negro. A man of Mr. White's attainments will be appreciated in a state where a man is recognized for his ability. Speaker Henderson made no mistake when he placed Mr. White in the District Committee. He recognized a man who is thoroughly identified with the Negro race and its interests. The colored citizens in this city are in need of a representative on that committee. Not only will Mr. White represent the colored people, he is broad and liberal minded enough to give aid and comfort to all classes alike.

ROBERTS TO VOTE AGAINST POLYGAMY.

A young lady of strong, dark features withal defiant, is Miss Adah Roberts, the daughter who has come to Washington to face the storm, and who has all her father's pugnacity. She is intensely interested in his cause and is not at all discouraged, although she resented the treatment accorded her as a curious freak, in a defiance of no uncertain tone.

Under the nervous tension of the investigation Mr. Roberts chews gum incessantly and keeps himself under control. "The fate of popular idols is seen in Dewey and Hobson, whose pictures are today turned to the wall. Are the American people governed by their moments of frenzy, now hot, now cold?

He continued speaking rapidly: "Congressmen ought to be more than political weather vanes, and the investigation will bring out startling developements and a complete reversal of public sentiment. Let polygamy be prohibited by constitutional amendment, once and forever. I will vote for that, but I will not desert those dear to me, to cruel malice and hate of the world even though my life were at stake."

The face of the daughter lighted up with approval as her father closed this earnest talk.—Joe Mitchell Chapple in "The National Magazine" for January.

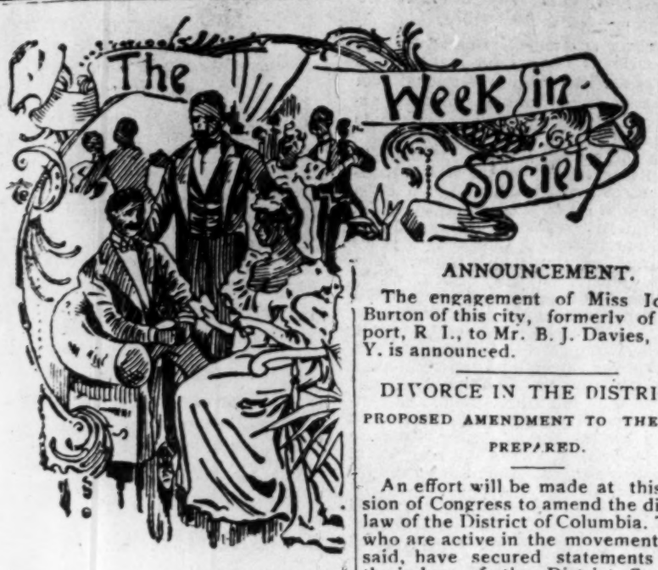
JUSTICE BREWER'S OPINION.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY BEGINS JANUARY 1, 1901.

Mr. Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court last Monday evening delivered an opinion to the effect that the twentieth century will not begin until 1901. It is proper to explain, however, that this opinion was not delivered from the bench, but from the pulpit of Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, in an address upon "The Twentieth Century From Another View-point."

"In these closing hours of the nineteenth century," began Justice Brewer, "many are speculating as to the twentieth," and then he delivered a most interesting and scholarly address, in the presence of a throng which crowded the edifice to its utmost capacity.

The latest fad is the strattle conclusion to which the commissioners came in the McNeely case.



Miss Lula Love had a delightful trip in Philadelphia and New York during the holidays.

Mr. David R. Robinson, attorney at law, of Boston, Mass., was in the city last week, in the company of Attorney Wm. L. Pollard.

Major John R. Lynch, and his private secretary, Mr. McCary, who have been in the city several days, left for their port of duty—Cuba—on Tuesday.

The Reception given by the Women's League during the holidays is said to be one of the finest that has ever taken place in this city.

The "Assemblys" proved themselves to be great entertainers. The grand affair given by them during the holidays was a great event.

A very pleasant Reception was given at the residence of Dr. G. H. Richardson in honor of Miss Gregory of Bordentown, N. J., Thursday, December 28th. Those present were Misses Helen Johnson, Musette Brooks, Ottie Brooks, Louise Smallwood, Annie Smith, Hattie and Fannie Cornish, Nenah and Nellie George, Essie Tucker, Annie Wilder, and Mrs. Freeman. Misses Louis Lewis and Smith of Boston, and Miss Pelham of N.Y. Messrs. J. C. Payne, B. Washington, J. Walker G. Benjamin. S. Brown, Neval Thomas and J. Jackson. Drs. Dowling, Freeman and Tignor. Profs. Jackson, and Gregory, and others.

Mrs. D. C. Jones, who has been in the city on a visit, after having spent a delightful time, returned to New York City on last Tuesday.

Mr. John W. Patterson left for Philadelphia, Pa., last week on business. Mr Patterson whose office is at 407 7th street, N. W., is in the real estate and claim business. He is doing a great business. He is one of the most enterprising young men in business.

Miss Nellie Smith of Boston, Mass., who has been visiting friends in this city left for her home last week. Her stay was a delightful one.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LYCEUM.

Sunday afternoon last the Congressional Lyceum concluded its discussion of the Constitutional powers of Congress to enact a law for the supression of mob violence in the States.—In the absence of those members of the bar who were to submit briefs of their legal views of the question, Mr. M. L. King, Esq., delivered a very logical address in which he cited certain sections of the organic law and a few of the decisions of the Supreme Court as to constitutional powers of Congress. Short addresses were made by Miss M. L. Bowen, F. G. Manly and Dr. G. H. Richardson.

Miss Blanche Coleman was present by special invitation and rendered a most difficult instrumental solo, at the end of which, she was loudly applauded.

At 3:30 tomorrow Miss Lula S. Chase of the Garnett Public School will present a paper entitled, "Home and its Influences.' The famous Amphion Glee Club, Prof. J. Henry Lewis musical director, has accepted an invitation to be present and render a selection.

Vocal and instrumental solos by Miss Blanch Coleman and Mr Winston Payne.

Miss Chase is one of the most successful teachers in the Public Schools, and her paper will prove not only interesting and instructive but a literary treat.

THE BLAINE INVINCIBLE CLUB MEETS.

IS PURVIS BEING SUPPORTED IN EARNEST?

There was a most amusing meeting of the Blaine Invincible Club, which has a membership of about 20 men, held in the Capitol Savings Bank Building a few days ago.

Mr. John Bell arose and in a fiery and enthusiastic speech declared that Carson was the only hero who could lead them to victory in the coming political fight.

The 20 brows applauded this utterance.

In a dignified air the black chief arose and said in his natural vernacular that he was for Purvis and that he wanted the club and his friends to support him.

Mr. Lewis York arose and among other things declared that he would not support Purvis. This remark did not meet the approval of Dr. Purvis, who was present, but the colonel? soothed the doctor by telling him that he would bring the Negroes in line.

One of the members in an under tone remarked, Carson like Othello, his occupation is gone and all those who follow him.

Capt. James Perry, the secretary of the Club is for Col. Saunders, while several others of the 20 present are for Gleason.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The engagement of Miss Ida M. Burton of this city, formerly of Newport, R I., to Mr. B. J. Davies, of N. Y. is announced.

DIVORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE LAW PREPARED.

An effort will be made at this session of Congress to amend the divorce law of the District of Columbia. Those who are active in the movement, it is said, have secured statements from the judges of the District Supreme Court to the effect that the present law is too lax and needs to be made more stringent.

A bill has been drawn up which is to be used as a basis for consideration of the subject in Congress. It provides that "In the District of Columbia and the territories a divorce from the bond of marriage may be granted only where one of the parties has committed adultery during the marriage: Provided, That in such case the innocent party only may remarry: Provided further, That legal separation, without permission for remarriage, may be granted for drunkenness, cruelty or desertion: And further provided, That marriage may be declared void in the following cases:

"First—Where such marriage was contracted while either of the parties thereto had a former wife or husband living, unless the former marriage had been lawfully dissolved because of adultery of the other party to the former marriage

"Second—Where such marriage was contracted during the lunacy of either party.

"Third—Where either party was matrimonially incapacitated at the time of the marriage and has continued so.

"Fourth—Where either of the parties had not arrived at the age of legal consent to the contract of marriage, but in such cases only at the suit of the party not capable of consenting.

"The provisions of this act shall not invalidate any marriage heretofore solemnized according to law, or affect the validity of any decree or judgment of divorce heretofore pronounced."

MR. MONTAGUE PROMOTED.

THE FIRST NEGRO PROMOTED WITHIN TWENTY YEARS.—A WORTHY YOUNG MAN.

For the first time for twenty years the Commissioners of the District of Columbia promoted a Negro, and the promotion was made by a Democrat under a Democratic Commissioner. Mr. Ross, the Democratic District Commissioner is a true blue. He has no prejudices. Of course Mr. Montague ought to have been promoted to the assessors place made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Tremball to the Board of Asssesors. The promotion of Mr. Montague is a deserving one which meets the approval of the entire community.

Mr. Hopewell H. Darneille, the District assessor, today forwarded to the Commissioners the resignation of Mr. Goff. A. Hall, assessor, at $1 600 per annum, with the recommendation that it be accepted, to take effect the 15th instant. As the successor of Mr. Hall, Mr. Darneille recommended the promotion of Mr. W. D. Montague, licensed clerk in the assessor's office, at $1,200. As licensed clerk, Mr Darneille recommended that Mr H. B. Bolton, a clerk in the same office, at $1,000, be promoted, and to succeed Mr. Bolton he recommended that Mr. H. R. Ashby, clerk on the executive rolls, at $720, be promoted. To fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Ashby, Mr. Darneille recommended that M.r. John W Harkness be appointed All the recommendations of the assessor were promptly approved by the Commissioners, and the promotions and appointment will take effect the 16th instant.

The promotion of Mr. Montague, who is a colored man, and who has been the licensed clerk of the assessor's office since June, 1880, was most favorably received, and he was kept busily engaged for some time in receiving the congratulations of his fellow employes at the District buildig and of many private citizens. Mr. Montague is a native of Springfield, Mass., and entered the District service as 1875, as a messenger, being promoted step by step up to his new position. By his gentlemantly conduct and tact he has made himself not only extremely popular with the District officials and employes, but also with all who have had business with the office. Mr. Montague is one of the best known colored men in the District. He is a member of the Masonic and other orders, and for fifteen years has been secretary of the board of trustees of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

MR. MONTAGUE COMPLIMENTED.

The Commissioners, in approving the recommendation of the assessor that Mr. Montague be promoted to the responsible position of assistant assessor, spoke most highly of his abilities and character. Mr. J. T. Petty, the auditor of the District, in speaking of Mr. Darneille's action in the matter, said:

"I have been acquainted with Mr. Montague from his entrance into the service of the District government, in 1875, and therefore speak from knowledge when I say that he is a capable, conscientious and thoroughly trustworthy official. The position to which he has been promoted is one of much importance, but he is admirably equipped by virtue of education, experience and natural ability for the performance of its duties, and will, I am satisfied, measure up to its most exacting requirement.

"He is a gentleman of cultivation and high character, sans peur et sans reproche, in whose good fortune I rejoice as an honor most worthily bestowed."

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY. — ITS USEFULNESS TO BOTH SEXES —THE SOUVENIR VOLUME.

The year 1900 opens with bright prospects for the College, which is more fully equipped with all modern appliances and ample facilities to teach all students who may desire the professions of medicine, Dentistry or Pharmacy. There has been a large increase of students in the three departments. During the past twenty-five years there have been thousands of students who have availed themselves of the advantages of this University—The Medical department has graduated more than seven hundred. These young men and women are scattered all over the world, and with much pleasure the secretary, Prof F. J. Shadd receives greetings from distant lands. British West Indies sends many students to study dentistry. Special attention is directed to the importance of Dentistry and Pharmacy. There is a growing need in all the country for competent Dentists and Pharmacists; both of these professions are fruitful fields for female students. The requirements for graduation are those usual in any reputable colleges — In conformity with the spirit of the organic law of Howard University the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy colleges are open to all, without regard to sex or race, who are qualified by good moral character, proper age, and suitable education

The Faculty of the Medical department of Howard University, Washington, D. C., will publish a souvenir volume of the department, giving its history and some accounts of its instructors and also students, both graduate and non graduate. The volume will contain illustrations of the buildings and portraits of the members of the faculty and graduates. Circulars and blanks have been sent to the students and as the labor of preparing the returns for the rinter will be great, it is desired that these returns be sent back to Prof. D. S. Lamb as soon as possible. So long as no return is made the editor is uncertain whether the student has received the papers which have been sent. The price cannot yet be fixed because it is intended that the cost shall be no more than to cover that of correspondence and printing and this cannot be known for a month or so. The Faculty desires the co-operation of the students that the work may be assured of success.

THE PROTEST OF AN ALUMNUS.

INJUSTICE TO COLORED APPLICANTS FOR POSITIONS IN HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

From the Times.

I have read with much interest the article in your issue of December 23, on the conduct of affairs at Howard University, and I write to state that in so far as the article essays to represent the feeling of discontent among the colored people in genera , and the Howard alumni in particular, it is essentially correct.

Howard University stands as the practical representative of the nation's interest in the higher education of the Negro. It is supported mainly by Government aid, through Congressional appropriation, and is the one opportunity which the nation offers exclusively to colored youth to fit themselves for the higher intellectual pursuits. Its privileges and emoluments were intended mainly for the colored race. This is not only the spirit and purpose of its origin, but it is equally the reason for its maintenance, and the president of such an institution should be in thorough sympathy with its aims and purposes. In accepting its presidency, he should be willing to subordinate his personal prejudices, and even his personal preferences, to the one purpose of maintaining the spirit of the institution in its attitude of helpfulness to the colored race. If its doors are open for the training of negro educators, they should be equally open to the employment of negro educators. This in the nature of present conditions, cannot be expected of the hundreds of white institututions of learning where colored students are admitted, but Howard University is essentially a negro university, and was primarily intended to furnish a sphere of action wherein the negro could be free to work out his highest intellectual capabilities, alike as student and instructor.

The present president of that institution has certainly not brought this spirit to the discharge of his duties there. On the contrary, he has in numerous ways exhibited a degree of personal prejudice which renders his service in that position a positive hindrance to the real progress of the institution. To carry out the full purpose of the founders of the institution, it should be the aim of the president to give positions as instructors in the university to capable colored men and women preferably when they are found to possess the required qualifications, and this should be done there all the more willingly since it is well known that capable colored applicants are so uniformly discriminated against on account of color in all the intellectual industries controlled by the other race. But on this point the present president is certainly open tot the charge of a most flagrant abuse ot his power. Within the last three yearsf out of nine important appointments a, the university, only two of the appointees are colored persons, and one of these was given a minor position. The seven other appointees, namely, Miss Barker, Miss Rugg, Miss Moore, Miss Johnson, Miss Rankin, Mr. Safford, and Mr. Hay are all white, and none of them holds a position that could not have been filled over and over again by colored applicants with equal intellectual equipment and a higher claim for consideration.

The placing of Miss Flora Johnson, a young white girl, in the position of librarian, after she had entered a competitive examination with two young colored women for the position and had utterly failed to make even a respectable rating in the contest, was a species of unmitigated tyranny without reason or excuse. Mrs. Baker, the young colored women who made the highest mark in the examination, was officially informed that while her rating was the highest in the competition, she, with the others lacked library experience, whereupon Mrs. Baker immediately went to Amherst, Mass., entered the department of Library Economy in the summer school of Amherst College, completed the course, and returned to Washington only to find that Miss Johnson who had failed in the examination, had been given the position, at first temporarily, as a pretext, and then permanently.

When the former secretary and treasurer. J. B. Johnson died, there were several capable colored men candidates for the position—such men as Dr. F. J. Shadd, A. F. Hilyer, and J. H. Meriwether, all college graduates, all allumni of Howard University, all men of business experience and fine character. But these were all ignored, being colored, and the president of the university went down to one of the government departments, fished out a white man, holding a subordinate clerkship, at about $1.000 a year, and put him in the position at $2,500 a year, merely because he was the son-in-law of General Balloch, the same one who complained in The Times article about the colored people "wanting positions." Again, the clerk to the former secretary was a young colored man named Mitchell. He studied law, graduated, resigned, and began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. His successor is a young white women named Miss Rugg, while a dozen colored girls are denied opportunities for employment in as any offices throughout the city merely on account of their color.

The crowning injustice of this whole business was reached when the president of the university, whose salary is $400 a month, with a handsome residence free, and nearly $1,000 a year additional for allowances, appoints his own daughter at a salary of $1,000 a year, to succeed a colored woman, when a dozen young colored women in Washington could be selected for less money to fill the position with better ability.

AN ALUMNUS.

McNEELY IS DISMISSED.

POLICE SERGEANT REMOVED.

Police Sergeant Samuel A. McNeely has been dismissed from the Metropolitan police force. This action was recommended by Chief of Police Sylvester, and Wednesday afternoon was approved by the Commissioners. The papers in the case had been under consideration by the Commissioners for many days, and had been the subject of frequent discussions. Tuesday morning was spent by the Commissioners in board meeting, and about 2 o'clock McNeely was sent for and called into the board room. He was afterward asked to wait in Commissioner Wight's office. A few minutes past 3 o'clock Dr. William Tindall, the secretary to the board, went into the room and extended his hand to the officer. "Mr. McNeely," said he, "I have been requested by the Commissioners to inform you that they have approved the recommendation of the major of police, and you are dismissed from the force, the dismissal to take effect today." McNeely seemed dazed for a moment, then arose from the chair, took his hat from a table, and left the room without speaking.

TRIAL OFFICER PUGH'S FINDINGS.

On the trial papers of the officer the charge was that of conduct unbecoming an officer. Of this charge there were five specifications made as follows: First, that the officer refused to give to his superior officer, Lieutenant Inspector Isaac Pearson, an envelope he had in his possession when requested to do so. Second, that he threatened to do bodily harm to his superior officer, Inspector Pearson, by making threats to shoot him, and assuming an attitude such as would add weight to his assertion. Third, that he refused to converse with or comply with the request of the lieutenant inspector, but ran away without cause therefor. Fourth, that he made a false statement to Capt. M. A. Austin, of the police force, in the presence of J. A. Kemp, chief clerk of the Metropolitan police department, when he said he threw away a certain envelope which he had in his possession, and did not look in it at all as to what it contained. Fifth, that the sergeant entered into an agreement with one William H. Lee whereby he did receive at the time, place, and on the 27th day of November, an envelope containing two $5 bills, in pursuance of an agreement on a promise to prevent the prosecution of Lee in the Police Court and to save him from further prosecution for violations of law by the police of the Sixth Police Precinct.

In the finding of Trial Officer Pugh the first, second and third paragraphs of the specifications were sustained, with the qualification as to the second paragraph wherein it is stated that the officer used the expression or threat to "shoot" the inspector. Of this he was found not guilty. On the fourth paragraph of the specifications, Mr. Pugh states, the testimony shows that the sergeant did receive the envelope and did throw it away. He made this same statement to Capt. Austin in the presence of Mr. Kemp. No finding was made in reference to the fifth paragraph, as the matter involved a criminal charge. This charge of bribery, it will be remembered, was ignored by the grand jury.

MAJ. SYLVESTER'S SUMMARY.

The recommendation of Maj. Sylvester in the case was as follows: "The fifth specification embodies the charges made by William H. Lee. Without considering the reliability or responsibility of William H. Lee, prosecuting witness, and without the matter referring to any motive he may have had except that he is a defendant in the case pending before the Police Court, I recommend that, in accordance with the views of the trial officer, said specifications be ignored.

"The trial officer found Sergt. McNeely guilty of the first specification, wherein he is charged with insubordination, in that he refused to comply with the orders of Lieutenant Inspector Pearson as to the delivery to him of a certain envelope which the sergeant had in his possession. Sergt. McNeely served in the army of the United States and for nearly ten years has been connected with the Metropolitan police force—during two years of the time as a sergeant, in which capacities it was a duty that he should set an example to his subordinates. With such knowledge, as an experienced officer, Sergeant McNeely should have promptly complied with the request of the lieutenant inspector.

"The trial officer finds Sergeant McNeely guilty of the second specification—that he threatened to do bodily harm to his superior officer, Lieutenant Inspector Isaac Pearson, and that he assumed such a position as would add weight to the assertion, with the qualification that he did not use the threat to shoot. Accepting the conclusion of the trial officer, it remains that the sergeant did threaten his superior.

RECOMMENDS HIS REMOVAL.

"The trial officer finds Sergeant McNeely guilty of refusing to converse with his superior officer in a respectful manner, which is contrary to the regulations. The trial officer finds that Sergeant McNeely did receive an envelope and throw it away, as stated, in the presence of the chief clerk and others, without making further reference thereto. Accepting the findings of the trial officer in the case of Sergeant McNeely, it is shown that he is guilty:

"First. Of refusing to obey an order of his superior (insubordination).

"Second.—Threatening a superior.

"Third. Of disrespect to a superior

"Confining myself strictly to the record in these proceedings, I am of the opinion that Sergeant McNeely has shown himself disqualified for the police service, and that his conduct toward his superior officer was contrary to discipline, tending to demoralize organization and that he should be removed from the force.

"It is ventured by the defense that Sergeant McNeely's health was impaired and that he lost his head. The first requisite for a policeman, especially when his duties are such as to make him an example to subordinates, is that he shall conduct himself with self possession and in a respectful manner at all times. This opinion and the officer's record are respectfully submitted for the consideration of the honorable Commissioners."

Mr. C. Maurice Smith, who defended McNeely, said that Maj. Sylvester, who had handled the police force so admirably heretofore, had made a serious mistake in pursuing a patrolman of such fine record, and that the dismissal was to have a demoralizing effect on the force.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase was the attorney for Mr. Lee before the trial board and in the Police Court Mr Chase was assisted by Attorney T. L. Jones. Mr. Lee, it will be remembered, was acquitted.

COL. JOHNSON'S RETURN.

The genial Mr. Johnson, who was such a favorite at Heilbrun's, 402 7th Street, n. w., has returned again. It will be remembered by all how popular he was when he was here before. He has been to St. Louis, Mo., where he discovered something new in the line of shoes. Now if you want a pleasant chat about that great cyclone that took place there some time ago and at the same time want a pair of shoes, don't fail to call for Col. Johnson at Heilbruns, 402 7th street n. w.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Do you want good pictures taken? If so, go to Prices, 729 7th St., N W. The best in the city.

Do you want good wines and liquors? Go to Xander's and Kassell's.

Mr. J. W. Patterson will sell your property for you. He is at 407 7th St., N. W.

Do you want a good dinner or lunch? Go to Holmes, 333 Va. Ave., S. W.

NAPOLEONS'S AND THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

It was still dark on the morning of April 11, 1803, when Marbois was summoned to attend the Emperor, who showed him the latest despatches of that wonderful secret service which laid before its master the social, political, naval and military secrets of all Europe The English news was ominous and disquieting. Heavy crafts for home and foreign military and naval service; intense activity in naval bureau, dockyard and fleet; and worse than all, the rising of a new star in England's councils, the menacing leadership of a statesman who could be a patriot, and a diplomatist, who was a man. Napoleon had decided.

"I renounce Louisiana," said he, "I is not only New Orleans, I will cede, it is the whole colony, without any reservation I know the value of what I abandon,"—and here the calm, assured voice broke a little, as he recapitulated the discoveries and perils, the hardships and heavy expenditures of blood and treasure which France had lavished in the New World, in vain. "The price of all these things is due to us and must be paid. Still, I will be moderate, in consideration of the necessity which compels me to make the sale. But keep this to yourself. I want fifty millions of francs," he continued; "and for less than that sum I will not treat. Tomorrow you shall have full powers."—From "Napoleon and the Louisiana Purchase," in the January number of "The National Magazine."

Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

The republicans of the District will be in harmony.

POE POISONED.

Startling Story of How the Poet Came to His Death.

A startling story has come to light anent the recnt commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Edgar Allan Poe. A former Baltimorean, recently living in San Francisco, gives what he claims to be a true account of the poet's last days. Thus is the story:

"I was an intimate friend of the late of Edgar Allan Poe for many years. Much that has been said and written regarding his death is false. His habitual resort in Baltimore was the Widow Meagher's place. This was an oyster stand and liquid bar on the city front, corresponding in some respects with the coffee houses in San Francisco. It was frequented much by printers and ranked as a respectable place, where parties would enjoy a game of cards or engage in a social conversation. Poe was a great favorite with the old woman. His favorite seat was just behind the stand, and about as quiet and sociable as an oyster himself. He went by the name of 'Baird,' and when parties came into the shop it was 'Bard, come up and take a nip,' or 'Bard' come up and take a hand in this game.'

"Whenever the Widow Meagher met with any accident or idea that tickled her fancy, she would ask the 'Bard' to versify it. Poe always complied, writing many a witty couplet, and at times poems of some length. It was in this little saloon that Poe's attention was called to an advertisement in a Philadelphia paper of a prize for the best story, and it was there that he wrote his famous 'Gold Bug,' which carried of the hundred-dollar prize.

"Poe had been shifting for several years btween Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. He had been away from Baltimore for three or four months, when he turned up one evening at the Widow Meagher's. I was there when he came in. He privately told me that he had been in Richmond, and was on his way north to get ready for his wedding. It was drinking all around, and repeated until the crowd was pretty jolly. It was the night before election, and four of us, including Poe, started uptown. We had not gone half a dozen squares when we were nabbed by a gang of men who were on the lookout for voters to 'coop.'

"It was the practice in those days to seize people, whether drunk or sober, lock them up until the polls were opened, and then march them around to every precinct, where they were made to vote the ticket of the party that controlled the coop. Our coop was in the rear of an engine house on Covert street. It was part of the game to stupify the prisoners with drugged liquor. Well, the next day we were voted at thirty-one different places, and over and over, it being as much as a man's life was worth to rebel. Poe was so badly drugged that after he was carried on two or three different rounds the gang said it was no use to vote a dead man any longer, so they shoved him into a cab and sent him into a hospital to get him out of the way.

"The commonly accepted story that Poe died from dissipation is bosh. He died from laudanum or some other poison that was forced upon him in the coop. He was in a dying condition when he was being voted around the city. The story by Griswold of Poe's having been on a week's spree, and of being picked up on the street, is false. I saw him shoved into the cab myself, and he told me he had just arrived in the city."

The foregoing agrees in several respects with the account given by the late Chief Justice Neilson Poe, of Baltimore.—Baltimore Cor. St. Louis Post-Despatch.

Pulp and Pluck.

This is an age of heroic Christianity. There is more pulp and pluck in the average Christian professor when self-denial is required. The men and women who not only rejoice in doing their duty for Christ, but even rejoice in overcoming uncomfortable obstacles in the doing of it are quite too scarce. The piety that is most needed is a piety that will stand a pinch; a piety that would rather eat an honest crust than fare sumptuously on fraud; a piety that works up stream against currents; a piety that sets its face like flint in the straight, narrow road of righteonsness. We need more of the Christianity that steadily sets its face toward Christ's word and holy will. An ungodly world will look at such Christly living as at "the sun in its strength." God loves to look at those who carry Jesus in their faces. Of such is the kingdom of heaven.—Rev. T. L. Cuyler.

Gum Caused Paralysis.

Miss Lettie Sutzman, of Goshen, Ind., recently suffered from a peculiar affliction due to chewing gum. The young woman who is a student in the high school, was an inveterate chewer of gum, and noticed that the left side of her mouth was drawing up toward her left ear. The trouble grew, and a physician pronounced it a case of paralysis of the mouth due to continuous mastication.

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SEARCH FOR HER MOTHER

Leona Dare Has Traveled 15,000 Miles to Find Her.

A TRAPEZIST'S TROUBLES

Long-Lost Brother Discovered as Prosperous Ranchman Near North Platte, Neb.—Story of a Waif Who Became World-Famous.

After having been the sensation of this country for years, Leona Dare, the famous trapeze performer, has just concluded a fruitless visit to this country in search of her mother, who disappeared years ago. She now seeks the aid of the press in finding her parent.

It is eighteen years since Miss Dare last visited this country, where she was born. She has retired from public life and is rich. Her life and quest form an extraordinary romance.

The story of it was told by Townsend Percy, an old friend, whose aid she sought in unravelling the mystery, which sounds like a novel. He said:

"Nearly twenty years ago, when I was holding down an executive position in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company

(Leona Dare.)

in Panama, there arrived on a South Pacific steamer Leona Dare, the young trapeze artist. Having missed the north-bound steamer, she and her assistants were compelled to remain ten days on the Isthmus.

"She was slender and dark-eyed, of medium height and with a figure so slight that I was not astonished that South American journalists had frequently declared that she was a boy.

"Years passed, and I heard echoes from European newspapers of her balloon ascensions, and now here we were face to face in New York at luncheon. Her beauty was heightened by years, and she told me that from childhood until three years ago she was in constant training.

" 'My father, Andrew Jackson Stuart, was a Scotchman by descent, born in Georgia. He served in the Mexican war and afterward settled at Iuka, Miss. He brought back from that war not only the rank of colonel but my mother, who was a Mexican.

" 'When the war of the rebellion broke out I was a little girl and the last I saw of my father he rode away to join a cavalry regiment. He never came back, having been killed in battle. The Federal army coming to the vicinity of our home, my mother, with my two brothers and myself "refugeed" as we called it, into Indiana.

" 'At the close of the war my mother went South to see if she could find any remains of our property, and I have never seen her since. She had left us in the care of neighbors, who turned us over to the poormaster, who promptly farmed us out.

" 'The people with whom I was placed at eight or ten years of age beat me, starved me and compelled me to do menial work, and my soul and body revolted. One day a circus came to town and I got the ear of one of the performers. He happened—such are the accidents of life—to be a trapeze performer and his daughter, about my age, had recently died.

" 'Encouraged by him, I ran away, and began to learn the business of a trapeze performer. He and his wife were kind to me and so began my new life.

" 'I took my life into my hands daily. I invented new feats. I went abroad and toured all over Europe.

" 'In Russia I began ascending on a trapeze suspended from the car of a balloon. The sensation was great, but my sensations and those of the spectators, were, I imagine, widely different.

" 'When I came down in the country districts I was robbed, and my balloon was cut up to be made into wearing apparel.

" 'I appeared before most of the royal families, and have souvenirs from them. Old Emperor William of Germany invited me to his box, and said to me: "You are a brave woman, and I admire courage."

" 'A few years ago I retired. I had saved my money and was independent. Then I was seized with a desire to find my relatives. I suddenly found the world lonely. I closed my house in Paris and came to America. I travelled fifteen thousand miles searching for some trace of my people without success.

" 'I found one place in which my mother had lived four years and she had then married again. She had returned to Indiana only to find that my brothers, like myself, had run away.

" 'I was discouraged and about to return to Europe, when I went to see Buffalo Bill's Wild West. I had met Col. Cody in Paris in 1889, and after the afternoon performance he invited me to dine in camp. I told him my story briefly and he asked: "How would you know your brother if you found him?"

" 'I described a birthmark on the breast which we both bore.

" 'Well," said Col. Cody, "your brother lives about fourteen miles from my ranch in Nebraska on the north fork of the Platte."

" 'I took a train that night, went there and found him.

" 'You must imagine the meeting. He had prospered and had a nice wife and family.' "

SPOOK FURNITURE.

If Not This, Then What Could It Be? —A Peculiar Story.

A singular story is related by the New Orleans Times-Democrat. It was told by a well-known professional man at a stag dinner, and the unusual experience stated in his own words is well worth repeating:

"In the spring of 1892," he said, "I was living in a house in North Rampart street, which I had taken on a one-year's lease, expecting to build. Our family consisted of myself and wife, our little boy, then only 5 years old, and my unmaried sister. The house was a two-story brick, which had been built before the war and the interior arrangement was very simple. The front door opened on a hall, which contained the staircase and ran all the way through on the right-hand side, while on the left was, first, our parlor, then the dining-room, and lastly, a small unused apartment not much larger than a closet. Upstairs were bedrooms, and in the rear was a detached kitchen. We allowed the little room on the first floor to stand vacant for several reasons. To begin with it was actually too small for actual service, and it was badly lighted by only one high, narrow window, besides some of the plastering had fallen from the ceiling, and I was afraid the rest might come tumbling down on our heads. That was undoubtedly a source of danger, and prevented us from using it for storage, so we simply left it as we found it—entirely empty. I suppose the room was constructed originally for a pantry. I have been a little particular in describing these details because, as you will see, they have a direct bearing on my story.

"We had been living in the house almost a year," continued the speaker, "when one Sunday in June, as nearly as I can remember, I went with my wife and child to see some friends near Audubon Park. My sister was visiting at Biloxi at the time, and we let the servant off for a holiday. We got back at 5 o'clock or thereabouts, for I recollect it was still quite light, and as we were walking toward the house I noticed that somebody had left a stepladder standing directly in front of the high window opening into the little disused room on the ground floor. 'That's rather a cordial invitation to prowlers,' I said half joking. 'Let's see whether any have availed themselves of it.' So when we went inside we walked back together to the last door and I pushed it open. 'Why! what does this mean?' I exclaimed in astonishment. There was nobody there, but the room, which had always been entirely vacant, contained several pieces of furniture. A rough-looking table stood in one corner, with an old-fashioned straight-back chair in front of it and opposite was a small bed cot. There were some papers and other things on the table and a religious print stuck on one of the walls. I started to go in, but my wife held me back. 'Don't go in,' she pleaded, 'the plaster may fall. Those things must belong to the cook. It struck me very strange that the cook should move in without asking permission, but I noticed that my wife was very nervous so I drew the door to and we went into the parlor. A few minutes later I walked outside to shift the ladder, and as I picked it up I glanced through the window. The room was perfectly empty.

"I am not superstitious, and the proof of it is that I thought immediately I was the victim of some practical joke. I re-entered the house quietly from the rear and again I opened the door. The room was as empty as a drum, and it was evident at a glance that no sort of trickery was remotely possible. I won't attempt to describe my feelings. I was so shocked, so bewildered, so frightened to tell you the truth that for a moment or two I was simply rooted to the spot. Then I pulled myself together somehow and went back to the parlor. My wife saw at once that something was wrong.

"It's that room!" I blurted out. 'There's nothing in it now—not a stick!'

"And immediately I had a case of hysterics on my hands. That's about all there is to the story. Next morning I examined the place carefully by broad daylight, and it was plain from the dust on the floor that no furnishing of any kind had been there for years. We left the house before the end of the week, paying a month's forfeit on the lease, not because we believe in spooks, but because we didn't care to stay in a place where unaccountable things happen. It's bad for the nerves. My wife and I have talked the matter over a thousand times, carefully comparing notes, and as far as we know we both saw the same things. My boy must have seen them, too, for when we went back into the parlor he asked his mother 'whether that wasn't Aunt Hattie's chair.' Aunt Hattie is an old relative of ours, who has a favorite straight-back chair, similar to the one we saw in the room. Of course we have never allowed ourselves to refer to the occurrence before the child, so I am unable to say positively what else he observed. What I saw myself was as plain and as distinct as you are at this moment. I even noticed that one of the table legs had been mended with a piece of slat, and my wife remarked the same thing. The house is still standing, and has since been occupied by several successive tenants. As far as I am aware none of them have ever had any unusual experience."

BLACK EYES.

Treatment for the Kind That Are Not Given by Nature.

When the patient is seen early, before discoloration has set in, cold compresses or evaporating lotions are indicated; this reduces the swelling and limits the subsequent discoloration. But if the patient is seen after he has a fully-developed "black eye," hot compresses and massage are required. The affected portion is smeared over with vaseline and rubbed for 10 minutes several time a day. By frequent massage and continuous hot applications the discoloration may be almost entirely removed within twenty-four hours. The professional "black eye" artists use a poultice of the scrapings of a root, which is thought to be bryony root.

A single human hair will support four ounces without breaking.

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I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and urgently request young ladies to read this column and any questions that they wish answered please end them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis

Amie:—Take the advice of a sister and never become conceited.

Ella:—A weakminded girl is easily flattered and often influenced to desert a good friend.

The publication of New Year receptions is going out of fashion. If your friends think enough of you they will call.

Miss E. H. You seem to be in fashion: You have certainly got good taste. It is always best to wear clothes that are becoming to you.

Oli:—You should never allow yourself to be influenced by an one.

E. T. Don't listen to gossip. Always weigh well what is said to you.

E. M. You should always select the most intelligent female company you can find. Nothing is more beautiful than to be in the company of refined young ladies. Don't imagine that you cannot be alone without.

Nettie:—Vulgar company should be discarded. Some girls are careless in this particular.

O. T. You have acted in a manner very unbecoming a lady. In the first place you associated yourself with people below your station in life.

Mamie:—You acted wisely in not leaving your good and comfortable home to receive with others who were your inferiors.

Etta:—You may think it is nice to assert that you must be up to date to have the respect of the male sex. You are mistaken. A young man who is looking for a good wife will shun the so called up to date females.

A sedate young girl will always command respect.

Miss T. M. It is better to let your male associates know that you are an independent girl and can do without their company. Nothing makes a young man more conceited than to let him know that you are anxious to have his company.

THE BOER GIRL AT HOME.

Much has been said of the sturdy, frugal Dutch farmers of the Transvaal but little is known of their sweethearts wives and daughters, who have contributed so largely to the prosperity of the South African Republic. Consequently, an article on "The Boer Girl of South Africe," by the author of "Oom Paul's People," to appeal in the January Ladies' Home Journal.

Nellie:—Our young girls have not the nerve to travel alone. There is no more danger for you to visit the Paris Exposition alone than it is for you to go to Atlantic City alone. It is only necessary to have nerve.

A lady can travel anywhere alone.

Flattery:—Don't imagine that you are pretty because others tell you so, especially when you know to the contrary.

Deception:—Most girls are jealous of one another and will very often act deceitful. It is unwise to confide at all times in your female companions.

There are too many girls who leave the schools without accomplishments. All girls should know how to keep a house. It is no disgrace to know how to do something. A good housekeeper will make a good wife. A number of our girls are too busy to learn the trades.

Too much familiarity often leads to contempt. It is best to keep young men in their places. A young girl has to be very careful how she talks to young men.

THE NEWEST FEMININE FANCY.

"The newest thing now to wear is a set of bags hanging from your belt, made of the same material as your tailor made suit," writes Edith Lawrence in the December Ladies' Home Journal. "For instance, Gladys describes a set of three to me which she had just made of the cheviot, a sort of mixed stuff, such as her gown was made of. One was for her pocketbook, one for her card case and one for her pocket handkerchief. They were different sizes and were lined with silk. They were suspended by narrow bands of the cloth, which were stitched on both sides and stiffened.

Many a girl is insulted by allowin herself to be too free in speech.

Using paint and powder on your face is vulgar. You may think it is nice, but it tends to show that the girl wears a false face. Nothing is more disgusting than to see a girl's face full of powder and paint. It certainly doesn't add to her beauty.

Be certain in all things before you give expression.

Don't abuse your girl friends because others do.

Mothers sometimes betray their daughters.

A good mother is neveui grlty of injustice to her children.

Longl courtships are dangerous.

Don't carry on flirtation with any one, because you will not be respected.

Never do things to find out the honesty of a girl.

Reware of the coward, because he never protects a woman.

The person who pretends friendship will betray you.

One friend is better than 500 pretended friends.

Miss L. T. Long coats are very fashionable. Elastic reals are more expensive and more lasting. Always get the best material. It pays in the end.

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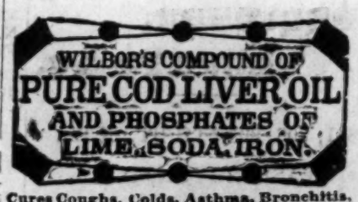

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SOLDIER'S ROMANCE.

Dismissed in Disgrace He Returns to His Profession.

The enlistment of a private soldier brings to light a romance, a romance more like a chapter out of a novel than an actual occurrence. James Robert Wasson, at 53 years of age, is permitted by the Secretary of War, who waives the regulations in his favor, to enlist as a private soldier.

Thirty years ago Wasson was appointed to West Point, being then only 20 years of age. Three years before that he had known the practical side of war. Despite his youth he enlisted in an Iowa regiment and went through the Red River campaign. At West Point he became the firm friend of Fred D. Grant in his studies. When they graduated Wasson stood at the head of his class. He was recognized as having extraordinary engineering abilities.

After graduating and receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant, Wasson procured a year's leave of absence and went to Japan. Before the year was up he resigned from the army to take the chair of mathematics in the College of Hokkaido. A year later he became Surveyor in Chief of the province of Hokkaido, and not long afterward he was appointed engineer, with the rank of Colonel, in the Japanese army and went through the Formosa campaign. His great abilities won him decorations and other honors. He married the daughter of John A. Bingham, at that time American Minister to Japan, and was looked upon as one of the most distinguished men in the empire.

Wasson yearned for his native land. He returned to the United States and through the influence of President Grant was made a Major and paymaster in the army. He served faithfully in that capacity for some years. One day, while traveling with $25,000 of government funds, he reported that the money had been stolen from his seat. An investigation followed and showed that Wasson had been leading a fast life. He was Court-martialed and dismissed in disgrace from the army. For some years he was lost sight of. Now he returns once more and instead of asking for even the humble command of Second Lieutenant is content to take his place in the ranks.

All his old friends wish him well.

A GROSS INSULT.

Why De Reszke Challenged Baron Rothschild.

A curious anecdote is now going the rounds of the clubs and salons. It seems that when Jean de Reske was last in Paris he was invited to a dinner at Baron Rothschilds, and during the reception that followed the tenor was requested to sing, which he willingly did several times.

At the conclusion of the last piece the Baron stalked from among the group and, handing De Reszke a blank check, said loudly, before the assembled guests:

"We are all delighted, Monsieur. I don't know what your prices are, but you may write your own figure upon this check."

Jean de Reszke, blanching with anger, tore the paper to fragments and answered:

"I came here as your guest, sir, and sang because it was requested and it pleased me. You shall hear of this further." Then he bowed around and departed.

It is said that the tenor sent seconds to the Baron, who explained that he knew it was customary for the De Reszkes to sing at private functions for money and believed Jean's attitude was a pose, as he was convinced the singer would have accepted the check if it had not been offered publicly. This was done purposely because during the evening the singer appeared to forget his place, and for these reasons Baron Rothschild declined to consider the challenge.

It Will Cost $80,000,000.

Emile Bernard, the famous architect who won the $30,000 prize offered by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst for the best plans for the new University of California, is now in charge of the colossal undertaking. He will require assistance of at least half a dozen American architects. Work will progress as rapidly as the money will come. The total sum necessary for the buildings and gardens he has planned Bernard estimates at $80,000,000. He does not expect the undertaking to be completed before 20 years. The University of California will then be the best laid and best equipped in the world, accommodating easily 5,000 boarding students.

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All who are dersirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer. Oriental Complexion Cream also cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp

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All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.
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Only one man,
in washington gives
12 cabinet size Phos
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Crayon Portrait for $5.00
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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF:
EQUIPPED WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
SITUATED ON WASHINGTON PLACE, AT THE FOOT OF WASHINGTON MONUMENT, IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE PART OF THE CITY, CONVENIENT TO DEPOTS, THEATRES AND BUSINESS CENTERS.
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Tickets to all principal points in America and Europe. Rates same as at depots. Passengers and baggage called for and baggage checked to destination. Pleasure carriages for hire.
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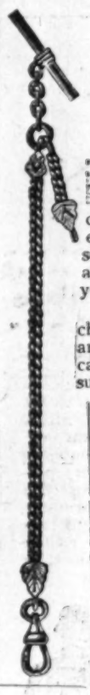
AGENTS
EVERYBODY,
50,000 Subscribers wanted—A great sacrifice to obtain them.—Look at our offer.

No. 537. THIS HANDSOME LAMP.

Metal base, with artistic and very rich large figure—for a column; nicely moulded oil fount; the latest burner ratchet screw movement, for turning wick up and down, thus always insuring a brilliant light, clear as a crystal and equal to 200 candles. It stands 28 inches high and is all ready to put oil into and light.

The 16 inch shade has an 8 inch rich lace flounce and combines to make it a rich, handsome, serviceable home ornament.

Send 5 cash yearly subscribers for this handsome banquet lamp.



No. 16. Here is good Warranted Watch Chain Fine rolled gold plate double curb, full length elegntly engraved gold solid bar, very best of snap and guaranteed to wear ten years

For this fine rolled gold chain. The Bee will give to any person sending in 3 yearly cash subscribers six 6 month subscribers.

No. 1. THE HANDSOMEST LAMP-CLOCK MADE.

Gold-plated metal base; gold-plated open cast head removable oil fount; the latest ratchet screw burner; large, handsom hand-decorated globe; first-class chimney. Clock made and warranted by one of the largest factories in the U. S. All ready to put oil in and light.

This handsome lamp-clock is worth 20 dollars. A fine Christmas or birthday present. The BEE will give one of these clocks to any person who may send 5 cash yearly subscribers.

PROF. L. WUNDRAM'S
BLOOD PURIFYING
Vegetable Pills and Powders

Have stood the test of half a century in Europe, and thousands of sufferers have been permanently cured by their use. Pills and Powders consist of precisely the same ingredients, being composed of wholesome Herbs alone, while so happy is their composition that they act upon the blood, the liver and upon the kidneys alike, and that they may be safely given to the smallest infant. A few doses of the Pills or Powders, regularly taken in spring and again in fall, will keep the blood pure and invigorate the entire system, thus most effectually warding off diseases.

The following are some of the diseases which have been permanently cured by their use, viz: Inflammation of the Bowels, Tetter, Asthma, Cough, Headache, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Cramp Colic, Croup, Catarrh, Pain in the Chest and Sides, Chills and Fever, Ague, open Wounds and running Sores, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Biliousness, Eruptions of the Skin, Bowel Complaint, Gout, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Malaria, Diarrhœa, Colic, Swellings, Costiveness, Bloatings, Bloody and White Flux, Dysentery, and, in short, all and every disease resulting from impure blood or from imperfect digestion, no matter of how long standing.

Dose of the Powder.

Many years of experience have proven the following to be about the proper dose:

Take daily at the age of—			
From ½ to 1 year	.....	½ to 1	teaspoonful.
" 1—2 "	.....	½ to 1	"
" 2—4 "	.....	1—1½	"
" 4—8 "	.....	1½—1½	"
" 8—14 "	.....	1½—2	"
" 14—adult	.....	2—3	"

The Pills

may be taken in the following numbers:

From ½ to 1 year	.....	1 to 2 pills.
" 1—2 "	.....	2—4 "
" 2—4 "	.....	4—6 "
" 4—8 "	.....	6—10 "
" 8—14 "	.....	10—16 "
" 14—adult	.....	16—20 "

As in the Powder, always begin with the smallest dose, as some systems require more and the others less, in order to reach the same result. A few days' use will show how large or how small a dose may be sufficient. The dose should be just large enough to insure three, and, in urgent cases, up to five free discharges in 24 hours. The Powder may be mixed in a little water or syrup, or it may be tightly packed into capsules, and should be taken at bedtime or an hour before breakfast, as most convenient; and the same rule holds good for the Pills also, though half the number may be taken at night and the other in the morning if desired. To such as are in the habit of taking strong mercurial or other injurious pills, the dose may appear rather large; but, as these Pills, as stated before, are composed of wholesome herbs alone, which do no violence to the system, a much larger dose is necessarily required to produce a beneficial result.

When a cure has been effected, do not discontinue the use of the medicine at once, but take a little less from day to day, otherwise temporary costiveness may be the result.

Price of the Vegetable Pills, 50 cents and $1 per box, according to size of box.

Price of the Herb Powders, 25 and 50 cents.

For sale by Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, or sent by mail, free of postage, to any address, upon receipt of price by

DR. JULIUS DIENELT & CO.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Sole General Agents for the United States and Canada.

W. Calvin Chase, Sole Agent for the District. Call at the Office of THE BEE No. 1109 I St., N. W., where all of Prof. Wundram's Herb Medicines are for sale; including Herb Tea, for purifying the Blood; for colds; and for Children and Dispeptics, as a healthful substitute for tea and coffee.

Reliable canvassers, who can make good money, wanted.

MEN OF PHYSICAL P[illegible]EE

Morisini's Muscle Brought to Him Millions,

RID GOULD OF CRANKS

Herman Oelrich Is Another Strong New Yorker Who Was a Match for John L. Sullivan in His Best Days—Dick Croker and Oom Paul Strong.

Professional strong men have lost their vogue somewhat in New York since the days of greatest popularity for Sandow, Atilla and the rest of them, but the vogue of the muscular man in private life is increasing. It is held by William Blaike, of Harvard College, who has divided his energies for a century's fourth part between the law and physical culture, and there never were so many men of exceptional muscular development in business and professional circles as now.

Probably there is no man in New York whose muscular strength has been worth so much directly as that of Giovanni P. Morosini, the banker, has been to him. Morosini must be past 65, but his appearance still shows evidence of unusual muscular powers, even when he is sitting quietly at Saturday matinees with his favorite daughter—the younger one. Primarily, Morosini owes everything to his muscle. He did not attain his splendid bodily development by a course of training undertaken for that purpose, as did Blaikie. Morosini is Italian born. He fought with Garibaldi, and then became a sailor before the mast. It was his seafaring life during which he had to work hard and live on simple food, that developed his muscle. After leaving the sea he came to America and got a job in the Erie Railway offices. Morosini came under Gould's eye when Gould had reason to fear bodily assaults from certain quarters. Mr. Gould liked the young man's looks, being struck particularly with his strength, and hired him promptly. For years thereafter, wherever Gould was seen in public, there Morosini was also, gigantic in body, with swelling muscles to match his size, at once an ideal personal guard and a startling contrast in appearance to his distinguished employer.

There are many stories of the muscular services Morosini performed in Gould's behalf, though usually he only had to show himself when the little Wizard of Wall street wished to get rid of a crank or other objectionable personage. On one occasion the big ex-sailor had to expend some of his physicial strength. Gould, being far from well at the time, had given strict orders that no one should be admitted to his private office, but a certain well-known promoter managed to get past the door boy. Once in the millionaire's presence, the promoter was received politely, but without enthusiasm, Gould saying he had no time just then to look into the proposition advanced. But the promoter insisted, on the basis, probably, that he never would have another chance to talk with Gould. The millionaire cast an inquiring glance in the direction of Morosini, who was present as usual, and gently requested the intruder to go away. This was too much for the latter, who started to make an impertinent answer. Stepping quickly to the promoter's side, Morosini threw one arm about him, pinioning his arms to his side, caught him by the legs with the other arm as you would pick up a child, carried him to the door and dropped him outside in the corridor.

"If you ever come back," said Morosini, "I'll drop you out of the window."

Morosini has boxed with John L. Sullivan and wrestled with Muldoon, making a pretty good showing against both. He attributes the preservation of his physicial powers to steady exercise and a diet almost as simply as when before the mast.

Herman Oelrichs, known for twenty years as one of the most muscular non-professional strong men in America, though not exploited so much now as formerly, acquired his powers through the training he got at college. His specialty is swimming. His friendship with Matthew Webb, the swimming teacher with whom he swam on one occasion from Seabright, N. J., to the Sandy Hook lightship and back to Monmouth, a distance of eighteen miles, lasted till Webb's death in the Niagara gorge. But Oelrichs is, or has been, a bit of a boxer, too, as Sullivan discovered a few years ago.

Daniel Webster and Abraham Lincoln were noted when boys as wrestlers. The speaker of the house of representatives, D. B. Henderson, at 16 was champion wrestler of his own and two adjoining counties. Gladstone and Bismarck were powerful, and both attributed their success in public life to their unusual physique. Gladstone in particular. His treechopping propensity often was spoken of as an idiosyncrasy, but in reality it was his method of preserving his strength.

J. P. Morgan, "the great consolidator," is known by his friends to be an unusually powerful man. "Oom Paul" Kruger is said to have the physicial strength of two or three men, and they tell a story of his killing fifteen mutineers with a sword when he was a young man in Holland.

William J. Morse, son of S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, is another New York Clubman of immense strength. He is a great traveler, and has spent much time in the West. Once when a wild Western editor printed something derogatory about Morse he went to the publishing office, where he drove the editor half frantic by moving the imposing stones about the office, after which he swore he'd carry off the press unless a retraction were printed. The editor retracted.

Richard Croker is, or was, a man of immense physicial strength, and so is Lawson N. Fuller. The latter was as great a wrestler in his boyhood as was Lincoln, being champion for years of all Northern Vermont at "backhold," "sidehold" and "squarehold." At past 70 he has grip enough to crack the bones in the hand of an ordinary man.

There is a new railroad car that by its own motion compresses ammonia gas to liquid, which in going through the pipes expands and produces the necessary coldness in the air.

Some barbers scrape up a living in the face of many drawbacks.

THE $10

Gold filled watch, sold by R. HARRIS & [illegible]
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Upright and Square Piano.
On easy Terms
Chas. W. Stieff
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Established,
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Firstclass Accommodation for Ladiss and Gentleme
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The Greatest and MostFashionable in the country - - -
MEM WHO HAVE TRAVELLED the world over acknowledge that in correct styles, excellent finish, new colorings in fabrics and exquisite fit our perfect workmanship and taste leads the world for perfection in the art of tailoring. We don't only give you an elegant suit of clothing or overcoat, but we give you a gem of art in tailoring, and "a stvie" that cannot be found in anyother city.

BLACK and BLUE CHEVIOTS and ENGLISH TRIMMED SUITS,
$9.00

J. R. GOW,
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Men's, Ladie's and Children's Furnishings
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WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND PHOSPHATES OF LIME, SODA & IRON.
Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Scrofulous Humors.
To One and All.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in Consumption? If so use "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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OF FINE FOOT WEAR, OF THEIR ENTIRE $40,000 STOCK WIHOUT RESERVE.
BELOW A FEW ITEMS ARE QUOTED TO GIVE YOU AN IDEA.

Choice of our LADIES FINEST SHOES $2.19

Worth up to $5.00 a pair.

This gives you extraordinary selection of the Very Finest kinds of Footwear and the assortment is so Immense that all Feet and fancies can be suited exactly for the small price. $2.19

Ladies' Easy comfortable house slippers, now	29c
Men's and Ladies' fancy house slippers, all kinds	79c
Boy's and Misses' fine shoes $1.25 kinds, now	89c
Mens' and Ladies' Chic Style, Shoes worth 1.75, now	$1.19
2nd Choice of fine shoes for Gents and Ladies, values up to 3.00 a pair going for	$1.69

SPECIAL: Mr. A. J. Johnson, formerly in our employ, is again with us as ever ready to serve his numerous friends with shoes that'll make their feet glad.

FOR MEN

Swagger Styles of all the latest conceits of Fine Shoes in Patent Leather, Tan, Russia Calf, Black Vica Kid and Box Calf.

In Button and Lace, Bull Dog, Pug and Vienna Toes, all sizes and widths.

Many worth regularly 5.00; some 4.00 and a few 3.50, all bunched now at $2.19

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Designing, Remodeling, and Dressmaking in All Branches. Perfect fit Guaranteed. Latest Paris Fashions.
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The best wines, imported brandies. Fine old whiskies always on hand Good Havana cigars.
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LADIES' CAFE SECOND FLOOR
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
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Oysters in every style
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PATENT MEDICINES. Physician's Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded Day and Night.
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CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, UNREDEEMED PLEDES FOR SALE.
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Fish, Poultry, and Oyster Dealers.
305 M N. W. — CENTER & O ST — WASHINGTON, D. C.. hone Call 822.

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The only article ever manufactured that actually takes the KINKS out of the hair. It will make the hair straight soft, pliable and beautiful. Nicely perfumed. Guaranteed pure and harmless. One bottle will convince the most doubtful that it will do all that we claim for it.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

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FURNITURE, CARPETS &C.
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We have just opened a first-class Millinery Department at 1204 7th St., N. W., to supply the great demand for Fashionable Goods at Cheapest Prices.
We will be pleased to have you call and examine our stock.
Soliciting your patronage we are
Truly yours,
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